

barbarous torture. Twelve were arrested on the charge of the crime, and one (Wm. Garner) was tried the February term of the Circuit Court and given a life sentence. The others have not yet had trials. Their names are Bannon Logan, Tom Lewis, Buck Enix, two men named Cornett, two McClurgs, two Hanboes and one McRoberts.

The dry goods store of Warren Alderson was broken into a short time ago and robbed of \$450, for which Young had Allen Sutton, Harrison Tins and Wm. Martin indicted. Logan had Sutton out, and it is claimed the proceeds against them were malicious.

How or when the trouble will end nobody knows. The general belief is that it will cease only when one side or the other will be destroyed. Meanwhile there is no business going on, stores are deserted and schools closed. Most of the houses have been closed. There are no churches.

To-night the streets are dark, and nobody ventures out of doors, for fear of an outbreak. Only two hotels are open, and one has been used as a half-way ground for several battles. The bullet holes around the doors and windows tell an eloquent tale, whose end is not yet.

T. G. W.

THE COMMISSION REPORTS.

Gov. Knott's Investigators Form a Plan to Settle the Row without Military Interference.

(Spec. to the Courier-Journal.)

FRANKFORT, April 3.—The city was in a buzz of excitement this evening over the arrival of Judge James Cary, County Clerk of Rowan, J. M. Cary, his son and Deputy County Clerk, and H. M. and W. O. Logan, merchants at Morehead. Groups of people gathered about the refugees and at the hotels to listen to their harrowing experiences of the past few days. It was evident the crowds were in sympathy with the refugees and desirous of having order restored in that part of the State, even at the point of the bayonet and martial law.

Judge Cary, who is a large, fine-looking specimen of the Kentuckian, said he was reared in the county, and had lived there all his life, and would regret to leave it, but if the law could not be enforced, life and property there would be valueless. He said that in order to reach Frankfort he made a midnight flight from Morehead by making twelve miles and taking a wagon thence to Flemingsburg, where he boarded the train; that if the Day faction had known his intention to come here they would have had no scruples in preventing it, even at the necessity of taking his life. He gave an account of the origin of the whole trouble, which is, in the main, correct as published in the Louisville Evening Times this evening.

JUDGE VAN YOUNG,

of Bath county, who accompanied the party to the city, said that confidence may be placed in the statement of Judge Cary as to the impossibility of the enforcement of civil law, for he himself was in attendance on the court at its last term, and vainly appealed to the grand jury to bring in indictments against the offenders. No citizen could be found who was courageous enough to perform the clear and positive duty of a juror in the face of terrors of factions.

To-night, until 9 o'clock, the entire party were in conference with the Governor and Attorney General to hear the report of the Secretary of State and Adjutant General, who returned from the seat of war on the 5 o'clock train. The report was read to them, and the Secretary of State related the treatment of the committee at the hands of citizens of Morehead, and appealed to Judge Cary and party to sign an article of agreement for the preservation of the law and order, which they had previously refused to sign on the overture of the opposing faction.

The Judge in reply alleged that he had no connection with the lawlessness, and did not want to be forced into that attitude before the people of the State by the appearance of his name on a paper of compromise with the ring-leaders. He, however, agreed, for the sake of the restoration to peace and quiet, that his interests would be best subserved by signing the paper.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE,

which speaks for itself, is as follows:

FRANKFORT, KY., April 3, 1885.—To His Excellency J. Proctor Knott, Governor.—Sir: The undersigned would respectfully report that, in pursuance of your orders, they visited Morehead, Rowan county, and, as far as possible, carried out your instructions to inquire into the cause of the trouble existing there, and report the state of affairs, together with such recommendations as, in our judgment, seem to be demanded by the public welfare.

"We found upon our arrival in Morehead a state of affairs which we can hardly describe—a county without officers, and utterly powerless to enforce any civil process whatever; the County Judge out of his office; the County Attorney out of the county; the Circuit Court not in session; no Magistrate, Constable or other civil officer, either county or municipal, through whom any civil process might be issued or served; armed bands had been in possession of different parts of the town, and for days had kept up a desultory firing upon each other, one house in which one of the belligerent factions was ensconced, having as many as 100 bullet holes in it, and the citizens in such a state of terror as absolutely to preclude the possibility of serving any civil process to preserve the peace. One of the factions was in possession of the town, the other faction having left the evening before our arrival.

THE WHOLE DIFFICULTY

seems to have primarily sprung from a political contest last August for Sheriff, resulting in the election, by a small majority, of one Cook Humphrey, who seems not to have been discreet in the exercise of his official authority. Soon after the election personal difficulties, culminating in the death of Talliver, and afterwards of Martin, arrayed two hostile political factions against each other, composed in large part of the personal adherents of these two men.

"We found the country in a state of chaos, though at the time of our arrival, 2 A. M. yesterday, there was comparative quiet. After a careful survey of the field and after conversation with everybody we met, and after calling together a large representative body of the citizens and laying before them the object of our visit and our desire to do something to restore civil order without further effusion of blood or the use of the military arm of the State, we submitted the following basis of settlement in writing for the signatures of the belligerents on both sides, which seemed to meet with general favor and which we trust may result in a solution of the trouble without the intervention of the military:

"For the honor of Kentucky and the peace and well-being of Rowan county, we propose to lay down our arms, live peaceably and submit to civil authority, agreeing to assist in the enforcement of the law."

"Our only apprehension as to the success of this movement lies in the fact that some of the leaders of one of the factions we had no conference with, and there seems to be, on the part of said factions, a mutual lack of confidence in each other. In view of the facts above recited we recommend that troops be not sent until the effort of pacification shall have been tested and some appeal made to an effort by the civil authorities to enforce the law. J. H. MCKENZIE.

"JOHN B. CASTLEMAN."

Judge Van Young, in speaking about the agreement afterwards, said that the only possible means of effectually quelling further

disturbances of the kind was for a special term of court to be held at once and presided over by a Judge out of the district like Judge Jackson or Judge Owale, who have no sympathy for the friends or fear of the people in exercise of their duties.

Col. Castleman says the people in this part of the State can not realize how desperate the people in Rowan county grow in their defiance of law, and in parenthesis would suggest that, as there is not a church in the county, it would be a very good place to send a few missionaries.

When the committee arrived in Morehead they found the depot in possession of a band of armed men. Addresses were delivered to them by each of the committee, including Chief Justice Hines, who accompanied the party, and the appeals were so moving in behalf of law and order that one old man, who was afterwards introduced as the father of Bowling, was observed to shed tears. The resistants appeared thoroughly exhausted with labor and fatigue of watchful defiance, and in a few moments after the addresses an agreement for a cessation of hostilities and to lay down arms was circulated and received the signatures of nearly all of both factions then in town. Thus ends, it is hoped, the war in Rowan for the present, but if either party to the agreement violate it, the Governor will order out the militia at once. If no special term of court should be called, past offenses of lawlessness will be tried at the regular term of court next August.